34:Harner E-4. 5 (1956-1969)1973 SD9 Jivaro SD9

178 628 721 578 648 183 [764] This does not mean that Jívaro killing has been entirely eliminated. In one locality east of the Cutucú's where there is no army garrison and the Achuara are nearby, feuding and warring still intermittently break out. However, it seems only a matter of time until this, too, will come to an end. More typical of the present situation is that some Jívaro are learning to conceal the evidence of murder along the lines perfected long ago in "civilized" societies. Thus they have recently begun to make assassinations appear to be deaths from natural causes (e.g., drowning) and to dispose of evidence of violent death by burying corpses or sinking them, weighted with stones, in rivers. Nonetheless, in totality, it does seem that violence has indeed declined substantially among the Jívaro.

178 648 315 An additional new development occurred in the lives of the Jívaro east of the Cutucú range when, in the latter part of 1971, at least one foreign-owned oil corporation began helicopter-supported operations in search of petroleum resources in their land. The consequences of these operations for the eastern portion of the tribe remain to be seen, but it appears that the native inhabitants of the land have no discernible voice regarding its exploitation.

161 [165] While the traditional culture and society of the Jívaro are on the wane, their existence as a population certainly is not. Modern medical treatment and drugs provided primarily by missionaries have significantly contributed to a decline in mortality rates, especially among infants, and the estimated 7,830 *untsuri huará* of 1956–57 have now grown to a population for which estimates in 1969 ranged in the neighborhood of 15,000 persons. It is clear that the Jívaro have "turned the corner" demographically, and from what is known of North American Indian populations under similar circumstances, the prognosis would seem to be for a sustained continued growth.